**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] Fig. 1 illustrates the use of cytoplasmic male sterility (CMS) in hybrid seed production;

Figs. 2A-2J illustrate the flowers of fertile, *pol* CMS and transgenic *B. napus* cv. Westar plants;

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Fig. 2A shows complete flowers of *pol* CMS Westar plants (left) and *pol* CMS Westar plants transformed with the *mas2'*/A9-A6e construct (note the increased size of the petals in the transgenic plant);

Fig. 2B shows complete flowers of partially male sterile transgenic plants obtained by introducing AP3/A9-A6u into Westar, plants (*nap*) (left) and male fertile Westar (*nap*) (note the decreased pigmentation of the petals of the transgenic flower);

Fig. 2C shows flowers with petals and sepals removed of *pol* CMS Westar (left) and *pol* CMS Westar transformed with the *mas2'*/A9-A6e construct (note the increased size of the stamens and the more highly developed anthers in the transgenic plant);

Fig. 2D shows flowers (with petals and sepals removed) of partially male sterile transgenic plants obtained by introducing AP3/A9-A6u into Westar (*nap*) (left) and male fertile Westar (*nap*) (note the reduction in anther size in the transgenic plant);

Fig. 2E shows complete flowers of (left to right) *pol* CMS Westar, male sterile transgenic plant 40-8 obtained by introducing the AP3/A9-ORF construct into male fertile Westar, (*nap*), and male fertile Westar (nap);

Fig. 2F shows the flower of transgenic plant 40-8 with petals and sepals removed (note that the four inner stamens have been transformed into carpels);

Fig. 2G shows complete flowers of the partially fertile transgenic plant 40-10 obtained by introducing the AP3/C4-ORF construct into a male fertile Westar (*nap*) (left); a flower of the recipient strain Westar (*nap*) is shown on the right (Note the reduction in petal size of the transgenic plant);